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LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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HONGKONG, 10th June, 1903.

How little intention the Russians really have of retiring from Manchuria is evidenced not only by the constant increase of their forces in that country, and the steps they are taking all the while to make their footing there permanent, but also by the determination shown to oust foreign trade. Even in such a small matter as the export of timber from the Yalu district they have seen fit to interfere. The Weihaiwei Gold Mining Company, Limited, recently sent an order to the Yalu for timber for use in the mines, but the Russian military authorities refused to allow the order to be filled. As a matter of fact, Russia not only holds Port Arthur and district, she has established herself on the Yalu and at Newchwang, and has no apparent intention of evacuating the country, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. The process by which the Russian Government set about this work of annexation is a simple but effective one. They instruct their officers to continue a forward policy, and when the seizure of a city, district, or province has aroused the ire and subsequent protest of other Powers, they meet it with a polite disclaimer of any aggressive intentions. When various high-handed acts showing what the intention of the Russian officers plainly is, by which further remonstrances are evoked, are met with fresh disclaimers and the action of the Powers begin to think that the Government of the Tsar is actually sincere in its promises. But as time runs on, and no attempt is made to fulfil the pledges, an uneasy notion arises that the Powers are being fooled, that Russia is really in sympathy with no Power, and that she is merely bent upon

making herself paramount in China. Still nothing is done beyond protests being entered. The allies—Great Britain and Japan—are loth to make a *casus belli* of the infringement of the Treaty by Russia, as she is continually engaged in explaining that the action of her officials is not intended to be what it seems; that she is only engaged in protecting the Trans-Siberian Railway, &c., &c. They know that these explanations are utterly false, that the wily Muscovite is merely engaged in trying to throw dust in their eyes, but they do not feel prepared to provoke a great war by retorting that she is a liar and a fraud and knows she is, and so the game goes on. How far Russia is to be permitted to proceed with her little game of showing that black is white it is difficult to say. The position of the allies is an awkward one. They find it almost impossible to draw a hard and fast line at which they can say to Russia—“Thus far and no farther shalt thou come,” because the circumstances are peculiar and embarrassing. It might be easy for Russia to place them in the wrong, and the struggle that would be involved by forcing on the issue is so large and serious that they hesitate to incur the odium and responsibility for so deadly a conflict. At the same time it would seem that the limit of the forbearance of the allies has been well nigh reached, that though they may be prepared to make sacrifices there is a point beyond which they are not willing to go, and if that point be reached the fat will be in the fire and the blaze in Far Eastern affairs near at hand. It is, however, to be hoped that all the resources of diplomacy will be exhausted before any appeal to the arbitrament of the sword is decided upon. It is not a light thing in these days to incur the responsibility of letting loose the dogs of war.

With reference to the statement made in this journal yesterday that an European case of plague had occurred on the P. & O. S. N. Co. steamship *Valetta*, we are glad to be able to announce now that the report was incorrect. We are informed by the Company that the only man removed from the *Valetta* was a Frenchman *Tinlal*, a native, the cause of whose illness was uncertain when he was removed. As our information was derived from the Sanitary Board return dated the 8th instant we must of course disclaim all responsibility for the error. That return stated that case 1,051 of the year's plague epidemic occurred on the a.s. *Valetta* in the Harbour and that the sufferer's nationality was European. As the statement caused considerable apprehension and as there was current in the Colony yesterday morning a further rumour to the effect that the *Valetta* was back in Harbour with five more cases on board, we readily give prominence to the assurance that the vessel is expected to arrive duly in Singapore on Thursday morning and that there is nothing known to justify the current stories. That such should arise is perhaps a natural sequel of a certain uneasiness in the public mind, which, however, events cannot be said to justify. But we cannot explain the ascription of European nationality to the patient removed to hospital from the *Valetta*. It is very undesirable to have the list of European sufferers swollen by incorrect additions to the number.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the hearing was continued of the *Causeway Bay Dairy* case.

Three excursions to Macao in connection with the Feast of St. Anthony are advertised for Sunday next. Particulars will be found in another column.

Official returns have been published of the number of Japanese in Siberia at the end of last year. In Vladivostok there were 2,996, in Nikolai 544, in Khabarovsk 201, in Nicolaevsk 250, and in Blagovestensk 203.

We have received from A. Fong, photographer, 100, House Street, a copy of a group taken after the opening of the new plague branch of the Tung Wah Hospital by H.E. the Governor on Saturday last.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley yesterday of Chief Officer Hennils, of the Nordauter-Lloyd steamer *Taichow*, who shot himself through the head in his cabin the previous day. Family troubles are supposed to have been responsible.

Two Chinamen were committed for trial at the Magistrate's yesterday by Mr. F. A. Hasleland on a charge of attempting to obtain 35 bags of sugar, value \$560, from a shop at 172 Wing Lok Street, on a forged document purporting to bear the shop mark of Bismarck & Co. The shopkeeper's suspicions were aroused by seeing blotting outside his door, the while another man, arrangements for the taking over of the sugar, a man who had called earlier to ask if that particular kind of sugar was kept in stock. A *fokei* was despatched to Bismarck & Co. to ascertain whether they had ordered the sugar, and the reply being in the negative, the defendants were arrested in spite of an attempt to get away when they saw the game was up.

The English mail of the 9th ult. was delivered in London on the 6th inst.

A plague-infected rat has been discovered in Sydney, and the authorities are taking measures to prevent a recurrence of the epidemic.

An U.S. cutter ran down a Moro native craft the other day and captured both ammunition and supplies supposed to be intended for the Philippine rebels.

We learn from the latest Bangkok papers to hand that rain was plentiful there at the end of last month and the threatened drought is therefore at least postponed.

The latest police order is that every member of the Force shall take a three-grain quinine pill every morning before breakfast. It appears that some of the inspectors are finding their work cut out for them in making the men swallow the medicine.

The Russian Minister in Seoul is reported to have notified the Korean Foreign Office of the appointment, recently intimated, of Baron Ginsburg to the management of the Russian Forest Company in Korea. The Minister said the operations of the company would be commenced shortly.

A medical man says it is a wonder that more European women do not contract plague than actually do. European ladies invite contagion, he says, by wearing long dresses which sweep the street and raise up dust that in all probability contains plague germs. When they they learn to wear short, sensible walking-skirts and to leave off those bacilli-brooders—openwork stockings?

According to a despatch to the *Osaka Asahi*, the Chinese Resident Minister in Tibet telegraphed to Peking early last month that 143 men, apparently Russian engineer troops, had entered the eastern part of Tibet. They are, he reports, making preparations to settle themselves there permanently, and are surveying the adjacent plains. The inhabitants are stated to be much alarmed.

Local opinion, says the *Malay Mail*, is divided as to the wisdom of imposing the 800 per cent export duty on tin ore. People interested in mining deny that the United States consumes 70 per cent of our tin, and many express an opinion, says that journal, that the decision should have been arrived at a year ago before the American Company purchased land, erected buildings, and engaged a staff.

Manila will have a theatrical attraction commencing last July, at the Zorrilla Theatre, Mr. Levy, the lessee of the house, has closed with Mr. Pollard, a brother of the Lilliputian manager, and the first of the month will see the new Farce-Comedy Company on the Zorrilla boards. The attraction booked by Mr. Levy has made quite a hit through Australia, British North Borneo, and other eastern countries through which the company has passed.

Writing on the 15th May the Bangalore correspondent of the *Times of India* says:—On the old polo ground, this morning, Brigadier-General Eccles Nixon presented China Medals to two British officers, nine Native officers, and 240 rank and file of the 9th Madras Infantry, who had served in China with the Hongkong Regiment, since broken up. Three companies of these Punjabis have been absorbed by the reconstituted 9th Madras Infantry. General Nixon addressed the recipients in appropriate terms, and in excellent Hindustani.

A travelling preacher has lately been lecturing in Singapore upon the interesting subject of “Who's the Devil?” We do not quite gather that he was located in Singapore, but the preacher nevertheless dwelt particularly on the eight classes of people going from Singapore to elsewhere. The eighth class was composed of all liars, “of whom the number is large.” Visitors to Singapore should profit by this warning, unless they wish to renew later the acquaintances there formed.

It is said of the late Robert Browning that he used to greet friends, and the newly presented as well, with a story; as in the case of a young admirer who on his arrival of the embarrassment of a first conversation with him: “The Chinese Ambassador is here. I have been introduced, and a member of his suite was especially mentioned as a poet. I asked him what kind of verses he wrote, and he said by Jove! I thought, ‘a brother of my own!’”

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Rupprecht and Princess George of Bavaria paid their visit to the Emperor and Empress of Japan at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo, on the 19th ult. The Emperor returned the visit of the Princes on the same afternoon, at Suiba Palace, which had been set apart for their use, and personally decorated both the Princes with the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum Order. Prince Rupprecht, it may be of interest to state, is in Legationist circles the heir-apparent to the British throne, being the eldest son of Princess Louise of Bavaria, the Jacobite Queen Mary.

It is not long since the transformation was made by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha of its steamer *Kachidato Maru* into a warship for Korea. The vessel, the *Nagasaki Press* learns, is still lying at Cheowpoo, not yet having been transferred to the authorities. It appears that the Korean Government has no longer a desire to own the vessel, and desires to be rid of its contract on payment of a sum in compensation. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha will not agree to take delivery, and are pressing the authorities to take delivery. The recent resignation of the Korean Minister of the Army and Navy was, it is said, a direct result of this affair.

Cholera is reported to be dying out in Manila. On the 3rd inst. only one case was reported.

The province of Capiz, Island of Panay, P.I., has been devastated by a severe storm reported to be the worst ever known in the history of that country, in which nearly every house in the province suffered damage and the loss to the inhabitants amounts up into hundreds of thousands of dollars, the corn, abaca, and coconut trees being uprooted and destroyed.

Dr. Dominador Gomez Jesus, the leader of the Workingmen's Union, has not yet been arraigned for preliminary trial, says the *Manila Times*. Judge Roddo stated that he would notify the respective counsel when the defendant would be arraigned. It is rumored that the delay has been caused in securing the required array of counsel for Dr. Gomez.

The English authorities have invited Swiss marksmen to take part in the next annual shooting competition at Biele on July 14th. The Swiss have accepted the invitation and are sending eight of their best marksmen. The same eight have never yet been beaten. They carried off all the first prizes at the shooting competitions held at the last Paris exhibition.

General Mackinnon, who commanded the C.I.V. during the war, has been appointed treasurer of the Semi-Teetotal Association. The propaganda of “No drinks between meals” is spreading so rapidly in England that the secretarial work has outgrown the capacity of Mr. Nye, the Hon. Secretary, at 35, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square to deal with it in the office he lent. It has therefore been decided to take an office in some central part of London.

A New York telegram of 4th inst. to the *Manila Cable* says that a hurricane of unusual force struck the bay of Valparaiso, Chile, resulting in the loss of one hundred lives and twenty ships. No information has been so far received as to the class of vessels destroyed, but as Valparaiso is one of South America's most important shipping points it is expected that many of the sailing vessels in the coast-wise trade have been blown ashore and wrecked by the fury of the storm.

On the 29th ult., in the Yokohama District Court, judgment was delivered in the case brought by Mr. Hyoki, Administrator of the estate of Morioka, Heisann & Co., against Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Davis of Messrs. Samson, Samuel & Co., claiming the return of the fund contributed by the bankrupt firm toward the Formosan campaign business. The defendants were ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum claimed, 225,250 yen, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, computed from the 20th April, 1902, until the date of the performance, the costs to be borne by the defendants, that portion produced by participation in the suit to be paid by the participants.

THE PLAGUE.

Yesterday's plague returns show a total of 26 cases of which no less than nine are European. Five more cases were removed from H.M.S. *Ocean*, one was taken from the *Sing Hotel*, one from 60, Queen's Road East, and one from the *Silver-beds* at Richmond Road. A Japanese case was found at 123, Praya East and an Indian policeman was brought to hospital from Shantok Station. All the other cases, of which eleven were fatal, were Chinese. Nine dead bodies were “found.” Yesterday, a lady was removed from a local hotel supposed to be suffering from the disease in a mild form, but it is now said she is coming out of hospital again immediately, and that it is not a case of plague.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

H.M. sloops *Algerine*, *Madine*, *Rosario* and *Vestal* and the cruiser *Thetis* are now on the Yangtze; the cruiser *Amphitrite* is at Weihaiwei; the cruiser *Cressy*, *Elphinstone* and the battleships *Goliath* and *Ocean* are en route to Weihaiwei; the sloop *Phoenix* is at Labuan; the sloop *Rinaldo* is en route to Hongkong; the gunboat *Sandpiper* is on the West River; and the cruiser *Tulbul* is in Japanese waters.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AND SILVER MEDAL FOR JUNE.

The following cards were returned:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.		
Mr. C. A. Parker	33	18 = 75
Mr. E. J. Grist	84	5 = 79
Dr. W. B. Drew	84	15 = 79
Mr. C. P. Chater	87	16 = 81
Mr. E. V. D. Farr	87	15 = 82
Mr. T. C. Gray	99	17 = 82
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis	88	2 = 86
Mr. J. Johnstone	82	5 = 87
Mr. W. J. Gresson	111	16 = 95
19 entries.		
FOOL.		
Mr. C. A. Parker	83	18 = 75
Mr. E. J. Grist	84	5 = 79
Mr. C. P. Chater	87	16 = 81
Mr. E. V. D. Farr	87	15 = 82
Mr. T. C. Gray	99	17 = 82
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis	88	2 = 86
Mr. J. Johnstone	82	5 = 87
11 entries.		

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer *Kish*, from New York, left Singapore on the 5th inst., via Manila, and is expected here on the 18th inst.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Sado Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 8th inst., p.m., and is expected here on the 16th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT ON THE MASSACRE AT KICHINEFF.

London, 7th June.

Mr. Michael Davitt, who has been to Russia investigating the recent massacre of Jews at Kichineff for a New York paper, writes to the *Times* describing the outrages at Kichineff “such as to make the devil blush for shame.” He declares the massacre was largely due to the dissemination of reports of the murder of Christian children by the Jews for ritual purposes, and appeals to the Tsar to issue an ukase, which should be read in all the churches throughout the empire, declaring this ancient superstition to be an atrocious calumny on the Jews.

COLLISION OFF MARSEILLES.

London, 7th June.

The French steamers *Imperial* and *Liban* have collided off Marseilles; the *Liban* sank. Twenty-nine corpses have been recovered.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

London, 7th June.

The King and Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales attended the Hospital Sunday service at St. Paul's yesterday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. POLLOCK'S QUESTIONS AT THE SANITARY BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “DAILY PRESS.”

Hongkong, 8th June.

SIR,—In the answer given by the A. M. C. H. to Mr. Pollock's question No. 1, re dead bodies found in public streets, I noticed that 37.5 per cent. of the plague cases were damped and that the figure is the highest compared with the returns for the last five years. The main reason, I understand, are that the Chinese in this Colony are afraid of the Sanitary Board more than the pestilence itself, as they know too well that, if they report a plague case to the Sanitary Authorities, both the living and the dead are to suffer alike to a certain extent—either their property destroyed or, in many instances, valuable articles lost or stolen during the disinfecting operations, and that people living above and under the flat in which a case of plague occurred are also to share the same suffering by being forced to remain inside the house for a considerable time waiting for the arrival of the disinfecting gang for their “torture.”

It is no wonder that the plague spreads in so rapid a manner, for the unfortunate occupants of the same house might very likely get infected while being forcibly confined there just to share the fate brought to them by the victim. Such being the case, I can hardly enumerate how many of these unfortunate people, after having been unconcernedly impregnated in a plague-infected house for a very unreasonable time, have actually contracted the disease and run away from the Colony just to die peacefully elsewhere. It is exceedingly lamentable to picture such a scene of which many of your readers, especially the draftsmen of the By-law, might have absolutely no knowledge. It is now gratifying to learn, however, that Mr. Pollock, having at last realised the fact that some of the sanitary measures are too drastic altogether to be carried out, has now proposed to the Board that only the furniture and clothing of the persons on the same floor in which a case of plague occurs are to be disinfected in future. The Chinese should give Mr. Pollock great credit for his timely suggestion and thank him for his pains in taking up in detail the various points raised by “Anti-Dumping.”

The A. M. C. H. has also mentioned that the Board are now offering compensation for articles destroyed during disinfection, which seems a very wise course; but I should like to know how many of those disinfecting inspectors and their underlings have been informed of the Board's intention. I should suggest that these inspectors and the whole gang of coolies should be held responsible for damages done to all articles, and that the necessary compensation should be paid out of their salaries and wages, and not from the Government, so that they may know that by unreasonably throwing away other people's money, they themselves have to lose something as well.

Apologising for taking up so much of your space.—Yours, etc.

HUMANITY.

Another German-American “difficulty.” The German Agricultural Society is sending out some picked men to study American farming, and has tried to save them and the Fatherland from the usual awkwardness of a debate by issuing written instructions on points of dress and behaviour. The author of the circular seems to have gone to the American comic journals for his information. “The American,” he says, “wears light trousers, a leather belt, a shirt, and a light jacket.” This perhaps may prevent the German from “parading Broadway” quite shirred, but it will not keep them from leaving their waistcoats, collars, boots, and socks at home. An official German always carries out his instructions to the letter, and New York is anticipating a curious sight when the gang-plank is lowered and the distinguished representatives of German agriculture walk down it, clothed in their “truly American” suit. But what has hurt most is the statement in the circular that nothing smokeable can be bought in the United States for less than ten cents (fifty pennings), and that the delegates had therefore better bring their cigars with them.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The annual meeting of the V. R. C. will be held on Thursday, 18th inst., at 5.30 p.m., in the Gymnasium.

In the annual report the Boathouse Sub-Committee (Messrs. W. A. Armstrong, G. A. Caldwell, and A. Denison) state that, at present the property of the Club comprises 5 four-oared boats, 6 tubs, 3 randon gigs, 2 dinghies, 1 half-tub, 36 four-oars, 14 double sculls, 2 single and 10 tub oars. The Committee have much pleasure in recording the awakened interest in rowing and trust to find a like interest in the next rowing season. The boathouse boats and oars are in very satisfactory condition; the crews have recently undergone a thorough overhaul; new oars have been ordered from some which we expect will arrive here early in September. The *Regatta*—the 45th (F) under the auspices of this Club and Hongkong Boat Club—was held on the 10th and 11th December, 1902, and we have much pleasure in recording the cordial co-operation of the Hongkong Boat Club on the invitation of your Committee. The English crew again carried off the International, and the Boat Club the Challenge. The holder of the season 1902-1903 of the Championship Challenge Cup, presented by the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., late Chairman of the Club, for the greatest number of wins during 3 years is Mr. F. D. Bain, who has 6 wins. Those interested in rowing are indebted to the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., for presenting a handsome cup, entitled “The Hongkong Challenge Cup.” This to be voted for yearly by representative crews from the competing Clubs, and as before stated was won by the Hongkong Boat Club at the last Regatta. The conditions are as follows:—Cup presented by Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., for four oars. The Cup to become the property of the Club or unit of His Majesty's Forces which wins it three times in succession or five times in all. Amateur crews representative of any amateur rowing, boating, yachting or aquatic club in Hongkong or China, or of any portion of His Majesty's naval or military forces stationed in Hongkong or China, to be eligible to compete. The best thanks of the Club are due to Lady Blakes for kindly presenting the Regatta prizes.

The Boathouse Sub-Committee (Messrs. T. Meek, W. A. Crane and M. McIver) say that the boathouse has maintained its popularity with the members and no falling-off has been noticed in this part of the Club, in spite of its remote situation. They regret to report the sudden death of Ah Yow, in whom the Club had lost a faithful and hardworking man. At the Aquatic Sports held on 5th, 6th and 7th September the Colony championship was won by Mr. N. H. Alves and the Club championship by Mr. M. A. Barakat. Considerable interest had been manifested in water polo throughout the season, and the Committee had to record with satisfaction that the Club team successfully defended the shield after some very hard games with the naval and military teams. It was also satisfactory to note that the standard of play was improving very much and the n. n. Club teams were more difficult to beat than in former years. The Committee hope that young members will come forward and enable the Club to enter at least two teams for the approaching competition. The best thanks of the Club are due to Mrs. Robinson for kindly presenting the Aquatic Sports prizes.

The Gymnasium Sub-Committee (Messrs. E. M. Hazeland, W. S. Bailey and A. Rodger) report as follows:—

The Committee regret to report that the Gymnasium was blown down by the typhoon of August, 1902. It has since been rebuilt, and the Club is now provided with a large and airy Gymnasium, and the Committee hope that the members will make more use of the same. During the time that the Gymnasium was down, a portion of the remanah of the Club House was converted into a Gymnasium, and Sandow developers, dumb-bells and Indian clubs were used by a few members; but the space was too limited to allow of any other exercises. A smoking concert was held in the Gymnasium and proved a great success.

The Bar Sub-Committee (Messrs. R. H. B. Mitchell and W. A. Crane) state that they cannot show a very satisfactory report for 1902; they only took over office in July, and for six months the bar had been run at a loss owing to the advance in prices of goods purchased. On the 1st August, prices were advanced in the bar, and the latter five months of the year were fairly successful. The income amounted to \$4,618, leaving a balance of \$297 on the credit side.

The membership numbers 360.

CRICKET REFORM.

Lord Hawke, speaking at Northampton last month at a luncheon given to the Yorkshire cricket team on the occasion of their match with a local eighteen, expressed disappointment that the proposal to increase the width of the wicket had not received the requisite two-thirds majority at the meeting of the Marylebone Cricket Club. He said that it seemed to him that cricket reform was at a standstill. Many gentlemen of standing and of ripe experience in cricket and of a certain age connected with the Marylebone Cricket Club thought that the long-ball rule should be altered. Present-day cricketers fought against that proposal, and it was defeated. Now present-day cricketers had advocated a change in the width of the wicket, which the public and many cricketers had not supported. It had been suggested that the widened wicket should be tried in the two big matches of the year between the Gentlemen and Players, but he did not think that would help them to see whether the reform would be a good one or not. If a trial was necessary, it would have to be tried throughout the country and throughout all classes of cricket.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following notes are from the P. & T. Times down to the 29th ult.:

The Russian authorities propose to start an English newspaper at Port Arthur to support Russian interests in the Far East.

General Wogack has been appointed to the Tatar's personal suite.

M. Weber, Russian special Envoy to Corea, is said to have been presented with a purse of 10,000 by the Korean Government on going home.

The Russian and Austrian Ministers arrived at Tientsin on the 28th, en route to Peking. Their Excellencies travelled by the Siberian route and were only two weeks from Moscow to Tientsin.

The Korean Government is said to have wired to the Governor at Wijn to instruct all Russians in that district to leave immediately. We can quite fancy the order being carried out.

Prince Ching's mental anxiety continues to afflict him for his duties and he has been granted further leave. Most of the members of the Government may be expected to have family bereavements or alarming health symptoms at this juncture.

From Tsokko to Tai Wen-chen the Peking Syndicate is said to have expended Tls. 183,000 in land purchase for the railway line. Surveys are now being made beyond Tai Wen-chen, and further purchases will be made in the autumn.

The grave-yard of a certain Prince in a district south of Peking is reported to have been robbed and the coffins opened recently, the matter being urgently reported to the Peking Prefect. The robbers obtained a large quantity of gold and jewelry from the coffins.

Some trouble has occurred in the Hsien College, the students all leaving on account of some undue harshness on the part of the principals. The Governor investigated the matter, censured the teachers and persuaded the students to return.

Tsotai Yao Sung-yu, the son-in-law of Sheng Tzaj, who died some three weeks ago, rashly offered to refit the Summer Palace with electric light at his own expense. Since his death, which occurred quite suddenly, Eunuch Li and Prince Ching have suggested that Sheng carry out his late son-in-law's intentions. Sheng is now somewhat seriously considering whether son-in-law are not rather a mistake.

An editorial article says:—The monetary situation remains much the same, save for the inevitable tendency to get worse so long as things are left to drift. The officials and leading commercial men in whose hands it rests to make some arrangement, are steadily working to get hold of some ready money. They believe they have satisfactorily settled the question of instalment repayments now, and the present scheme is to obtain from two of the foreign banks an advance of 1½ millions on the security of the local gentry, who will themselves raise another 1½ million, and then to get the 1 million promised by the Government, making 4½ millions in all. This would doubtless cause temporary relief, but it is questionable whether it would do more. We have no great confidence in any scheme which does not bear more directly on the reestablishment of sound credit in business circles.

THE CRISIS IN KWANGSI.

In spite of the assertions of Governor Wang Chih-chuan of Kwangsi that he has restored order in the province, news still constantly arrives from private and independent sources in Kwangsi alleging quite the contrary. If what is stated in the following letter from a reliable source, which we now translate, is to be believed, Governor Wang Chih-chuan's troubles are only just beginning. "The rebels of Kwangsi are daily getting stronger, especially in the vicinity of the prefectural city of Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi, namely in the districts of Yining and Hsaiagan. Here the rebels, unlike other bands, conduct the government of the two cities, collect regular taxes after the style of foreign municipalities, enlist troops, and drill, pay, and arm them after foreign methods. A perfectly regular, peaceful, and beneficent government rules the region comprised within the areas of the two districts and there is not a single official of the Manchu dynasty in them, while the inhabitants appear quite contented at their lot. Strict discipline is enforced amongst the rebels by the officers, who give all their commands in English, while the arms and ammunition used are of the most modern. These are constantly arriving, being brought by friends and partisans from the neighbouring provinces, so that there is now a very large accumulation of the best of arms and ammunition for a numerous and formidable army. In fact the region spoken of above has been apparently chosen as the headquarters of the rebellion and the men there are to form the nucleus of a great army for the conquest of the Empire from the Manchus. There is immense enthusiasm amongst the rank and file of the so-called rebel army in Yining and Hsaiagan, which counts a great deal in a movement like this. As soon as everything has been prepared and ready for active hostilities, the mandarins will find the present one ten times more formidable than the former. Taping rebellion. With the ravages which have so far taken place throughout the province of Kwangsi, desultory and scattered as they have been, every one already knows that the mandarins have invariably been unable to deal, and that they have been again and again defeated and put to flight by these wandering bands of rebels and disbanded soldiery. What then must happen when in place of these scattered and badly led and still worse organised bands the mandarins find themselves opposed by an army which is just the contrary of what has gone before?"—N.C. Daily News.

AMERICAN OPINIONS ABOUT MANCHURIA.

The New York correspondent of the Times gives a number of quotations from papers in the United States with regard to Russian diplomacy in Manchuria. The writer says, under date 6th May:—

The American Press feels itself under no obligation to imitate the diplomatic snivels of the State Department concerning Russia's disavowal of her mediated policies in Manchuria. It uses the language of plain-speaking men in everyday life. If there were a journal disposed yesterday to accept Russia's professions at their full value it was the Sun. But the Sun today publishes a London despatch, which is so printed and placed as to have editorial weight, declaring that the text of the documents sent to you from Peking "constitutes complete proof of Russia's bad faith," adding:—"The despatches made three days ago by the Russian Ambassadors in Washington and London were nothing less than insults to the American and British nations in their shameless mendacity." This writer considers that a "crisis has arrived, created by the unprincipled conduct of a Great Power." Russia has violated all the conventions and tacit understandings of conduct which govern relations between civilized communities. Hence there is need of new action. American trade interests alone might be ignored. "No considerations of trade or commerce are likely at the present day to drive America and Great Britain into that combination which the rest of the world so much dreads. An issue as great and fundamental as that which Russia has raised might do so. Nay, it should."

The Sun, which gives these counsels to the public, is, perhaps, the latest of important American journals to support Anglo-American friendship. The New York Times, also recent in its political affection, quotes and applauds your phrase which "described the bewilderment of Western Europe and America at the Oriental diplomacy of Russia, saying that these Russian diplomatic procedures were incomprehensible to nations which mean what they say and expect others to mean what they say." And Russia is called on still to declare what she means. Side assurances to the United States are not enough. "One hopes Russia will be moved to express herself through diplomatic channels man to man or nation to nation; and say what she wants and what she means. Russia has not done so yet, but it is to be hoped that some among her statesmen may be able to see that it is desirable she should do so."

From all which it is evident that the American public do not believe the Russian denials but do believe that she did make those demands on China which your Peking correspondent and the American Minister both say she did, and do believe that M. de Platon acted by Imperial command. The Tribune's opinion, expressed as before ironically but plainly, is the same. "Russia's statements, which it will be pleasant to hold as entirely sincere, was a repudiation rather than a denial." In other words, it is believed here that M. de Platon has been thrown over and that Russia stays her hand for the moment, only to renew her aggression at a more convenient season.

Another correspondent writes:—If one may judge from editorial articles published in the newspapers of this and other cities during the last two days, Americans have finally made up their minds in regard to the latest Manchurian incident that Russian diplomats can go on making denials and giving assurances till they are black in the face; they will not be believed in this country. As the New York Times says to-day:—"We do not believe it a sufficient equipment of a diplomatist that he should be able to lie gracefully and effectively."

COLONIAL RESPONSIBILITIES: ANOTHER VIEW.

To the United Service Magazine Major P. A. Silburn, D.S.O., contributes an article, entitled "Imperial Defence and Colonial Responsibilities," in which the obligations of the colonies are treated with a certain freshness of outlook. Our contemporary has printed several articles on this important subject since the Conference, but perhaps the colonial point of view deserves to be more fully considered. Certainly the time is opportune for dealing with the question. We have seen the close of a big war in which our colonies rendered us substantial aid. As Major Silburn says, Imperial Federation can no longer be regarded as a mere dream. The war has helped to knit the bonds of Empire. We have complained in these columns that Canada, influenced by Sir W. Laurier, has not fulfilled her obligations to the mother country and the Empire. Major Silburn is not of this opinion, for he writes:—"Of all the colonial Premiers, Sir W. Laurier alone has grasped the idea of colonial responsibilities in time of war." Canada makes no money contribution towards the fleet, but according to this writer she does much for the Navy indirectly, since she is responsible for her land defence and fortifies her own harbours. Also, we are told, the colony is preparing to act as a food depot for the United Kingdom. Thus, as Major Silburn is pleased to argue, Canada in helping herself is materially assisting the Empire, whereas the other colonies, which contribute small sums towards the fleet, are actually doing far less. The argument is at least novel, and we do not remember that it was put forward in these terms by Sir W. Laurier himself. Major Silburn considers three points: (a) What are the defensive resources of the self-governing colonies? (b) What colonies are independent of Imperial assistance, and what residue of men and material can be spared to the Empire? (c) What colonies are dependent upon direct Imperial aid, and by what means may they be made independent?

Before embarking upon this enquiry the

writer gives the expenditure of the several self-governing colonies upon defence. He shows that Canada, for instance, maintains 40,000 active militia, at the cost of 1-33rd of her revenue. Now, several other colonies spend far more upon military defence, besides contributing to the fleet. Thus, Tasmania supports 3,000 volunteers, at a cost of 1-8th of her revenue; New Zealand, 17,000 militia, at a cost of 1-18th; Cape Colony, 8,000 volunteers, at a cost of 1-24th, and so on. It is not easy to see that these statistics bear out the author's contention as regards the Imperial spirit of the Canadians. Turning to the second point, we are told that Canada and New Zealand are the only colonies independent of Imperial aid. We find no support for this contention in the following passage:—"Canada spends a thirty-third of her revenue upon her defence; her seaboard and position in commerce, and her geographical position with regard to the United Kingdom must needs make that defence more Imperial than colonial, and it will be readily conceded that this colony is the first sound link in Imperial defence. As to surplus men and material, Canadian Ministers are of opinion that an admirable reserve of seamen could be formed." From this Major Silburn argues that Canada will completely fulfil her obligations by creating such a naval reserve. His meaning is obscure, but he implies that the mission of Canada will be to supply us with food in time of war by manning with her reserve a fleet of blockade runners. The argument is not sound, because we obtain the bulk of our food from America, and should continue to do so while at peace with that country. A state of war would not enable Canada to become, at the sound of the first gun, a great food depot for these islands. Besides, if it were so, Canada would still be feathering her own nest by selling us these supplies. Equally obscure and unsound is the argument as applied to New Zealand. "Her position is secure," we read, "and her most generous contribution to the Empire's defence is her own independence of naval protection." How can it be held that New Zealand will be independent of the protection of the Imperial fleet? We find no answer to this. The remaining colonies, Major Silburn says, are directly dependent upon the mother country. Their contributions towards the fleet in money, he argues, are really an embarrassment to us, by which is meant that we are required to tether a certain number of cruisers to the Australian coast. But no such condition is made, except by Australia, so that the contributions, though relatively small, are accepted by our Government as morally valuable. The money now handed over to the Admiralty would be better spent, in Major Silburn's opinion, in the defence of harbours, the training of Reservemen, and upon coal ports. So we read:—"For Australia to rank with Canada and New Zealand it is necessary she should make herself independent of the South Pacific squadron, train seamen for service in the Royal Navy, and fortify with modern armament all her ports." Any surplus available, he considers, might then be spent upon the proposed local Navy.

Again, it is argued that Cape Colony and Natal neglect their responsibilities by omitting to fortify their seaports on the route to the East. Should the Suez Canal be closed those ports would, no doubt, be crowded by our shipping, and Major Silburn evidently considers that fortified ports would safeguard these vessels. In reality only a strong fleet can protect them, which will be quite evident to most of our readers. Major Silburn holds that if the naval contributions of Natal and Cape Colony were capitalised and spent upon fortifications, then "the Navy would be strengthened by the squadron that will otherwise be used for the protection of South African ports."

Thus he reaches his remarkable conclusion that Canada is independent of our naval protection, whilst the colonies that do in some small degree contribute to the fleet are a mere embarrassment to the Navy. We observe, however, that the editor of the United Service Magazine dissents from these conclusions in a lengthy note. "To wear an air-cushion over the 'pit of the stomach,'" he writes, "might be a far from valueless, though purely local protection against the fist of a Hooligan; but to knock the assailant down would usually be found a more effective mode of defence." The objection is admirably put, for these proposed local fortifications would be nothing more than air-cushions, and the enemy would naturally elect to deliver his blow upon some unguarded portion of the anatomy. Yet there can be little doubt, in view of recent public speeches in Canada, that Canadian opinion has been guided into the belief that a few air-cushions and the local militia render the colony independent of naval protection against the Hooligan enemy. It is, indeed, an amazing subterfuge to the Navy. We observe, however, that the editor of the United Service Magazine dissents from these conclusions in a lengthy note. "To wear an air-cushion over the 'pit of the stomach,'" he writes, "might be a far from valueless, though purely local protection against the fist of a Hooligan; but to knock the assailant down would usually be found a more effective mode of defence." The objection is admirably put, for these proposed local fortifications would be nothing more than air-cushions, and the enemy would naturally elect to deliver his blow upon some unguarded portion of the anatomy. Yet there can be little doubt, in view of recent public speeches in Canada, that Canadian opinion has been guided into the belief that a few air-cushions and the local militia render the colony independent of naval protection against the Hooligan enemy. It is, indeed, an amazing subterfuge to the Navy.

The policy of colonial defence here advocated by a not undistinguished military officer would, if adopted, lead quickly to the disintegration of the Empire, and entirely check the new movement of Imperial Federation for defence. For, as several of our Ministers perceive, there can be no check, for at least many years to come, upon the ever-increasing cost of the fleet, and that heavy cost will ever burden us unless shared by the colonies. *Naval and Military Record.*

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ANGLO-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS.

The week of King Edward's presence in Lisbon was a week of domestic peace throughout Portugal. Nowhere were there any signs of anti-British feeling, the Times correspondent records. Even the Republican and Socialist organs fell cordially into line behind the official representatives of Portugal and the long-tried partisans of an Anglo-Portuguese alliance. Doubts and hesitations, the critical attitude in general, found no public expression. In conversation, however, it was easy to detect an undertone of patriotic anxiety as to the possibility of practical sanctions for the alliance. This anxiety assumed two forms. The patriotic Portuguese referred to were evidently putting to it involves the double question: How far, practically, can we count on England to honour her signature in the realisation of the offensive and defensive alliance which has recently been confirmed? Secondly, can we count on ourselves to make the most of the alliance?

The former question, while not meant to imply any doubts as to England's loyalty, yet revealed the natural susceptibilities of a little State, and its apprehensions lest a pact in which Portugal is now a proud and equal partner should be converted into a relationship implying the subordination of the weaker to the stronger Power. This fear has found unmistakable and honest expression, and it would serve no serious end to overlook it. It found characteristic utterance in the following passage from the *Novidades*:—"While we have defended the alliance with England as being for us the most logical, the most natural, and the most far-sighted arrangement possible, we have at the same time insisted on this formula as the synthesis of our reflections on this subject—*aliados sem proteções não!* Our ideas have not changed. An alliance is a compact which is all to our honour; a protectorate would be humiliating subordination."

The thought that a result of the alliance might be supine acquiescence on the part of Portugal in a situation in which the would play the rôle of a protected England as a mark of proof of distrust of England as a mark of Portuguese distrust of the Portuguese temperament itself. Herein lies the curious interest of the present situation. The Portuguese feel that the present moment is pregnant with fresh opportunities and duties. Yet they are so little self-confident to-day that they tremble at the thought that the occasions and opportunities now lying within their reach may be neglected from sheer lack of energy to seize and make the most of them. It is, however, no exaggeration to say that the international aspects of the present pact are, in patriotic Portuguese minds, infinitely less important than its possible contributions towards the internal regeneration of Portugal. A very eminent Portuguese said to the Times correspondent, he writes:—"If King Edward's visit were to strengthen our confidence in the old order of things here, this visit, instead of being an auspicious and beneficent fact, will have been for us a great disaster. We must change our whole manner of existence both political and administrative."

From the military point of view the question as to whether Portugal can count on England and that as to whether Portugal can count on herself form one, and have been recently answered in a very remarkable book entitled *A Defesa das Costas de Portugal e a Aliança Luso-Inglesa* (Lisbon, 1903), by an ex-Minister of War, General José Estevão de Moraes Sarmento. This monograph appeared during the week of King Edward's presence in Portugal and immediately aroused a discussion. So systematic an effort, indeed, to deal with the vital problems of national defence had not before been made here. Above all, thinks General Sarmento, the alliance is advantageous to Portugal in the economic and financial consequences which must inevitably follow for the regeneration of Portugal. A sine qua non of the durability of the alliance is that Portugal should be strong and respected. It must never for an instant drop to the position of a protected Power. An alliance implies reciprocal confidence in the capacity of resistance of the contracting parties. No country, in a word, whose finances are in the deplorable state in which are Portuguese finances to-day has a right to pretend to the honour of partnership in an alliance. The expenditure of public money in the construction of fortifications intended solely to protect the coasts of Portugal against invasion this writer regards as pure waste; for such a policy ignores the real nature of the problem—namely, the defence of Portugal is a partner in an alliance possessing international significance. The problem of Portuguese national defence, therefore, is not what it would be if Portugal were an isolated Power. Linked as she is to England, this problem must be considered in connection with certain facts of England's deficiencies as a military Power. General Sarmento devotes several suggestive chapters to the demonstration of the idea that British mobilisation is necessarily so slow that concentration of English troops in the Iberian peninsula would take at least a month. Portugal must, therefore, abandon all illusions as to the possibility of counting on England to maintain the inviolability of her Continental territory. She must be in a position to defend herself, and General Sarmento thereupon considers in detail all the probable forms of aggression of which Portugal may become the object. This prepares the way for the main point—namely, that, inasmuch as security of coasts depends on naval superiority, the fate of Portuguese arms depends essentially on the maintenance of British naval supremacy. What, then,

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who have not had their premises LIMED, WASHED AND CLEANSED in accordance with Law are reminded that the period during which this work should be finished ends on the 30th day of JUNE, 1903; and the Sanitary Board being convinced of the necessity of cleanliness in its efforts to STAMP OUT PLAGUE is determined to RIGOROUSLY PROSECUTE any owner in default after the above named date.

By Order of the Board,
O. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

Sanitary Board Room,
1st June, 1903.
Note.—The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Morrison and East Streets. [160]

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Hongkong, 13th March, 1903. [3440]

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Tickets, \$1.50 return, obtainable on board.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1903. [1680]

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Hongkong, 10th June, 1903. [1681]

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Hongkong, 10th June, 1903. [1679]

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Hongkong, 10th June, 1903. [1682]

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1903. [1687]

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1903. [1678]

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. [17]

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Hongkong, 5th June, 1903. [1634]

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Hongkong, 19th December, 1902. [117-1]

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Hongkong, 23rd May, 1903. [1529]

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"DUNHEVED" and "STONE HAVEN," ROBINSON ROAD.

Each with Six Spacious Rooms and a well-ventilated Basement (Servants' Quarters attached), Verandahs, Tennis Court and a large Garden.

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. [1655]

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For Two Months from middle of June.

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Hongkong, 21st May, 1903. [1496]

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"COOMBE" MAGAZINE GAP. Available from 1st April.

Apply—

Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1903. [542]

TO LET.

"HARTLEY" and "WESTLEY," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.

"STONY BROOK," LOWER RICHMOND ROAD.

Apply to—

LAU CHU PAK, Care of A. S. Watson & Co., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1903. [150]

TO LET.

NO. 17, SEYMOUR ROAD or WOODLANDS WEST to Rent from 15th JUNE.

Apply to—

E. H., Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [143]

TO LET.

NO. 4, CONDUI ROAD. New House. Four Large Rooms. Immediate Possession.

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AHMED RUMJAHN.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1903. [1641]

TO LET.

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Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1903. [1108]

TO LET.

NO. 7B, DUDDELL STREET (Godown).

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. [1104]

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Also Land for Coal storage.

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Hongkong, 31st March, 1903. [109]

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Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [632]

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BOARD and LODGING. Comfortably Furnished Rooms. Quiet and Healthy Locality.

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A. SPIELER, 1st June, 1903. [1557]

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MRS. GILLANDERS.

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Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [915]

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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1903. [681]

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

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Hongkong, 19th May, 1903. [1465]

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1903. [1670]

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Hongkong, 5th June, 1903. [1629]

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[43]

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Agents

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE**ROYAL EXCHANGE****PALATINE****ORIENT**

Hongkong, 10th June, 1903.

[1318-2]

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K. UYEMURA, MANAGER

Hongkong, 4th March, 1903.

AN APPALLING WEAPON.

The perfecting of the automatic rifle is attracting attention in every modern army, and periodically announcements are made in the Press to the effect that some pattern has been finally approved and that a new stage in the development of warfare has been reached. Some time ago we drew attention to the Italian "Col-Bigotti" rifle, called after its inventor, which had been laid before the military authorities. Experiments are now being carried out with it in the Italian schools of musketry, and are said to have given great satisfaction. The principle on which the rifle works, as well as its construction, are simple enough. A small hole in the barrel of the rifle near the muzzle communicates with a chamber placed underneath the latter; at the end of this chamber is a rotatory cylinder. When a shot is fired part of the gas resulting from the explosion escapes through the hole in the muzzle into the chamber and rotates the cylinder; the latter in turning opens the breech, and the gas then ejects the cartridge case; a fresh cartridge comes up automatically by the pressure of a spring, and then the breech closes—whether this latter operation is itself performed by a spring or by the continued action of the gas is not known; but the closure of the breech at the same time detonates the new cartridge, and so the whole process is repeated, and continues as long as there are cartridges in the magazine.

The rifle can be fired one shot at a time in the ordinary way by means of an "interrupting" apparatus which prevents the gas doing its work; for rapid fire this apparatus is prevented from setting, and the trigger only has to be pressed once for automatic firing to take place, and continue without further action or moving of the rifle from the shoulder of the firer. The magazine can contain 25 rounds in clips, and this can be fired at the rate of 15 rounds a second. Allowing for reloading the magazine, it is calculated that a rate of 300 rounds a minute can easily be obtained. The muzzle velocity is said to be 2,200 ft. per second, and the stream of bullets leaving the muzzle would be following each other at intervals of about fifty yards. The effective range is close on two miles, and the bullet is ellipsoidal in shape. The new weapon is evidently a departure from any military rifle in existence, and if its peculiar properties can be utilised in practice, as they undoubtedly have been at trials, its fire effect should be appalling. A battalion firing at a rate of a million rounds in four minutes is appalling to think of. The only question is how is ammunition for this sort of expenditure to be carried in the field?—*Times of India.*

BOER SETTLERS IN NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Some of the Java newspapers make much of the Boer colonists and look upon their success as a sure thing. The Batavia *Nieuwsblad* counsels optimists to wait for results before jumping to conclusions. So far the Boers have prepared a lot of land for cultivation, and have already sown it with vegetables. Another piece of land has been taken in hand for planting potatoes. A fishpond has been dug, and a well has been sunk. Wild bees have been secured from the jungle. A beginning has been made with poultry-keeping. The whole establishment is placed on a strictly military footing. Commandant Van Harn, their leader, directs everything, and fixes the hours of work. The estate mansion has been fitted into barracks. Three of the colonists, without any help whatever, do all the household duties such as cooking, washing, and cleaning. Strong drink and women are kept out, on principle strengthened by prohibition and discipline. The Boers themselves are not satisfied with the work done. They say that success will only be gained when they once have ploughing and sowing. They have only one fowling piece among them, so that hunting yields little. High grass and thick bush hamper the work at poultry-keeping and fish-raising. The kitchen garden is looking well. Many tobacco plants have been set out. Beans and maize will be the staple articles cultivated. They expect to raise money for extending work by the sale of curries from Ceylon. Aid in kind is given them freely, but help in money falls short. They work steadily from 5 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening. Some of them dream of returning after a while to South Africa to raise a rebellion against the British authorities. Most of them, however, see the folly of it.

**HEAD
BACK
ACHE**

Ache all over. Throat sore, Eyes and Nose running, slight cough with chills; this is La Grippe.

Painkiller

taken in hot water, sweetened, before going to bed, will break it up if taken in time.

There is only one Painkiller, "PERRY DAVIS."

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE BEKANNTMACHUNG aus dem diesseitigen Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahre 1903 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LEYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.
Swatow, den 18. December 1902.
Des Kaiserlichen Deutschen Konsul, v. KRAUSE.

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IS PASSING.**

In sending to China an allotment of the Tenth Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, "The Times" has afforded an exceptional opportunity to subscribe for the work on very advantageous terms. The prices in China are the same as the prices in London, and all charges for sea-freight and for landing and Customs charges are paid by "The Times." In addition to these concessions, arrangements were made with Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, to accept subscriptions on the monthly payment plan, and to receive payments month by month. Subscribers in this country are therefore saved the trouble of making frequent small remittances home, and the books (and a book-stand if desired) are brought directly to their homes, and delivered to them for a preliminary payment of only twenty dollars. So remarkable an undertaking could, in view of all the circumstances, only be possible temporarily, and could apply only to a limited number of copies. It is gratifying to know that a large number of subscriptions have been already received, many of them from the educated Chinese of Shanghai and the outports. But the time has now come when this offer must be withdrawn, and it will be withdrawn after one more week. There is therefore no time to be lost by those who wish to purchase the National Library of Reference, complete and up-to-date, at the minimum price. The Tenth Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica will be sold for many years to come, but never again at so low a price, or on such easy terms, in this part of the world. Another week will bring to an end a most extraordinary opportunity.

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1672]

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FROM	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
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MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP.	"ANTENOR"	On 23rd June.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON and ANTWERP.	"ALCINOUS"	On 7th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP.	"PROMETHEUS"	On 22nd July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP.	"PELEUS"	On 21st July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP.	"STENTOR"	On 4th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP.	"DARDANUS"	On 18th August.

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1903.

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"ROSETTA MARU"	N. Tate	3876	Wednesday, 17th June, at 11 A.M.

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K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1903.

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Capt. Madsen	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)		
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 1st July.	Freight.
Capt. Borch	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)		
NUEBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 15th July.	Freight.
Capt. Jaburg	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)		
WURZBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 29th July.	Freight & Passengers.
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Hongkong, 6th June, 1903.

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G. DU CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1903.

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Captain Rafferty, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th July.
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1903.
"MAGUIE TIGERHIE" 24th June.
"MAGUIE" 10th July.
For Freight and further information, apply to
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Hongkong, 5th June, 1903.

FOR SAMSHUI, via KONGMOON AND KUMCHUK.

THE Steamship
"PAK KONG,"
will be despatched for the above ports every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P.M. Ample accommodation for European Passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
KWONG WAN STEAMBOAT CO., LD., 15 and 16, Canton Road, Pray, West.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA.
REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY,
SINGLE, \$25; RETURN, \$40.

STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT, FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION, UNTRIVALLED TABLE, DULY QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1901.

WING ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "OHU KONG" (Captain Mason).

DEPARTURES from Hongkong to Macao daily at 1:30 A.M. (Sunday included). Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 2 P.M. (Sunday included). This steamer is the fastest and has superior Cabin accommodation.

FARES:
1st Class ... \$15.00
2nd ... 7.00
3rd ... 3.00
Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the
WING ON STEAMSHIP CO., No. 42, Bonham Street West.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1903.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
THE Underwritten GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for Cape Ports every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1907.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE N.D.L. Steamship
"NURNBERG,"
Captain Jaburg, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signatures by the Underwritten and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day, the 3rd inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1903.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"YANGTSE,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 4th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 15th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwritten on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1903.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"TELEMACHUS,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 10th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 15th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwritten on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GREGORY APCAR,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 10th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Underwritten.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"GLENLUCHY,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1904.

"INDIA" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"INDRAWADI,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 15th June, at 10 A.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(Florio and Rabattino United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"CAPRI,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company, within seven days after the steamer's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godown after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1903.

GENERAL AVERAGE S.S. "BANCA."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Insurance Companies concerned that any Claims paid by them on Cargo damaged on this steamer by the Fire which occurred on 27th December, 1902, and which should be included in the General Average must be notified to the undersigned not later than 31st JULY, and any notice must be supported by Assured Sales, if Goods sold by Auction. Acknowledgment of Payment, Survey Report and all other Vouchers bearing upon the Claim.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 3rd June 1903.

SIEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

MR. CHADWICK KEW
DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1903.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Sole Agents:
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
HONG KONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI, TIENSIN, HANKOW & TSINGTAU.

